JAVA GOVT. GAZETTE.

The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to direct that all Appointments, Orders and Notifications by Government, published in the *Java Government Gazette*, be considered as official, and duly attended to accordingly by the parties concerned. (Signed) C. G. BLAGRAVE, *Acting Secretary to Government.* BATAVIA, February 1812.

Den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur heeft goedgevonden, te bepalen, dat alle de van wegens het Gouvernement in de *Javasche Gouvernements Courant*, geplaast wordende Aanstellingen, Orders en Bekendmakingen, als Officieel moeten worden aangemerkt en by ieder als zoodanig moeten worden erkend. (Was geteekend) C. G. BLAGRAVE, *Sec. Genl.* BATAVIA, den February 1812.

VOL. II.] *BATAVIA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1813.* [NO. 94.

Proclamation.

THE Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council, having had reason to believe that the system heretofore established for the manufacture and sale of Salt, proved equally vexatious to the manufacturers and inconvenient to the Public, and being desirous of securing to the Public a ready supply of this necessary of Life at a reasonable rate, adapted to the existing means and circumstances of the people, has been pleased to resume the whole of the Salt Farms throughout Java and Madura, and to resolve that the Salt Department be in future placed under the immediate management of the Officers of Government.

All Salt manufactured on Java or Madura, or on the Islands dependent thereon, will in consequence be for the immediate account of Government, and all persons whatever are prohibited from manufacturing Salt, except on account of Government, under pain of the Salt so manufactured being confiscated; any persons giving information of Salt having been so made and manufactured, except on account of Government, shall receive one half of the value of the quantity seized and confiscated as a reward for their trouble.

No Salt is in future to be removed in quantities exceeding a Picol without a Pass from the Salt Agent, which will be sufficient to carry it duty free throughout the Island, and any boats or carriages employed in the conveyance of Salt manufactured in Java or Madura contrary to the Regulations of Government will be liable to confiscation.

All Salt, &c. liable to confiscation, under the Regulations of Government, will be proceeded against at Batavia, before the Revenue Committee, and in every other part of the Island, in the Resident's Court of the District in which the offence may have been committed, whose decision will be final, except in cases where an appeal may lie to the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor.

Principal Depôts are established at the undermentioned places, and Storehouses for the accommodation of the Public will be erected in the different Districts at an early period.

Principal Depôts on Java.

Bantam,
Batavia,
Cheribon,
Tagal,
Samarang, deliverable by wholesale at Wedong and Brahang.
Rembang, deliverable by wholesale at Paradessie,
Grissee.

ON MADURA.

Sampang, in Bancallang.
Chandy, in Pamacassan.
Sumanap.

The Price of the Salt at these principal Depôts, in quantities not less than a Coyang, is fixed at 20 Spanish Dollars per Coyang of 30 piculs, payable on delivery, and for the present Salt will be delivered in like quantities from the different Storehouses in other parts of the Island at such a rate of advance on the above price as may be calculated to cover the expence of transportation, this rate will be regularly fixed and published in each District respectively.

To obviate inconvenience on the change of system, and to protect the public from the effects of any partial Monopoly in the first instance, Salt will be sold to Individuals from the Depôts and public Stores in quantities as small as one picul at an advance of 25 per cent on the wholesale price, which it is calculated will afford sufficient encouragement to speculators to induce competition in the Market, and eventually enable Government to dispose of the Salt by regular periodical public sales, leaving the retail price to find its level in the Market.

The quantity of Salt manufactured considerably exceeding the demand for internal consumption, the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council has been pleased, with the view of encouraging the Export trade of the Island by every possible means, to establish the price of Salt for exportation at a rate sufficiently low to afford a reasonable Profit, at whatever foreign Market it may be taken to; and Traders may in consequence be supplied with Salt for Exportation at the rate of 7 Spanish Dollars per Coyang of 30 piculs, to be delivered on board from any of the principal Depôts beforementioned, but Salt so purchased for exportation, will be subject to confiscation if relanded at any part of Java or Madura, unless under unavoidable circumstances, when it may appear to the satisfaction of the proper authorities that no departure from the Regulations was intended.

Regulations for the conduct of the Officers of the Salt Department have been this day approved by Government, and may be seen at the Offices of the Magistrates at Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya, the Offices of the Residents in different parts of the Island, and with the Salt agents of the several Divisions.

That no person may plead ignorance hereof, this Proclamation is directed to be published in the English and Dutch Languages in the Government Gazette, and to be translated into the native Languages, and affixed at the usual places at Batavia, Samarang, and Sourabaya, and at all the several Residencies along the coast and in the interior.

Dated at Samarang this 22d day of November 1813.

By me, The Lieutenant Governor of Java and its Dependencies.
T. S. RAFFLES.

By order of the Vice President in Council.
C. ASSEY, *Sec. to Govt.*

BATAVIA, Nov. 29, 1813.

Proclamatie.

DE Heer Lieutenant Gouvernor in Rade reden hebbende te veronderstellen, dat de wyze, waarop bevorens het maken en verkopen van zout heeft plaats gehad, zoo bezwaarlyk voor de Maakers als ongemakkelyk voor het publiek was, en verlangende het publiek ten allen tyde tegens billyke pryzen van dit noodwendig levensmiddel te voorzien, overeenkomstig met de vermoogens en omstandigheden van het zelve, heeft goedgevonden alle de Zout pachten over geheel Java en Madura intetrekken, en te bepalen, dat het Zout Departement, in den vervolge onder het onmiddelyk bestier van Gouvernements Ambtenaren geplaatst zal worden.

Het zout, op Java, Madura, of op de Eilanden daar aan onderhoorende gemaakt wordende, zal gevolglyk onmiddelyk voor rekening van het Gouvernement zyn; wordende het dierhalven aan alle en een iegelyk verboden, om Zout te maken, uitgezonderd voor rekening van het Gouvernement, op pœne van confiscatie van het gemaakte Zout, zullende de helfte der waarde van zodanig agterhaalde hoeveelheid zout als eene belooning aan den aangeever voor zyne moeyte worden afgegeven.

Geen Zout mag in den vervolge vervoerd worden in quantiteiten van meer dan een picol, zonder een pas van den Zout Agent, de welke voldoende zal zyn, om het zelve tol vry over het geheele eiland te vervoeren, en zullen alle schuiten of rytuigen, die gebruikt worden tot het vervoeren van zout, op Jave of Madura, gemaakt tegens de Reglementen van het Gouvernement aan confiscatie onderhevig zyn.

De procedures der navolgens de bepaalingen van het Gouvernement gedane aanhalingen van Zout, en verchillen van gelyken aard zullen gebragt worden te Batavia voor het Revenue Committee, en op de overige plaatsen van dit Eiland voor den Residentie raad van het District, in het welk de aanhaling geschied is, welkers uitspraak beslissend zal zyn, uitgezonderd in zodanige gevallen, waarin het voorregt van appel aan den Heer Lieutenant Gouverneur in Rade word toegestaan.

Op de volgende plaatsen zyn zout Magazynen opgerigt, en binnen korten zullen ook in de onderscheidene Districten tot gerief van het gemeen, Pakhuizen worden opgerigt.

VOORNAME DEPOTS OP JAVA.

Bantam,
Batavia,
Cheribon,
Tagal,
Samarang, te leveren in 't gros te Wedong en Brahang;
Rembang, te leveren in 't gros te Paradessie.
Grissee.

OP MADURA.

Sambang in Bangcallang,
Chandy in Pamacassan,
Sumanap,

De prys van het Zout nit voornoemde Magazynen in hoeveelheden van niet minder dan een Coyang, is bepaald op 20 Spaansche Matten per Coyang van 30 piccol's, betaalbar by aflevering, en zal voor het tegenswoordige Zout afgeleverd worden in gelyke hoeveelheden uit de onderscheidene Pakhuisen en andere plaatsen van het Eiland, tegens zodanig een verhoging van de bovengemelde prys, als voldoende zal zyn om de onkosten van transport goed te maken.—Deze prys zal regulir bepaald en in ieder District respectivelyk gepubliceerd worden.

Ter voorkoming van moeylykheden by de invoering dezer nieuwe inrigting en om een ieder te beveiligen voor de gevolgen eener gedeeltelyke Monopolie ter eerster instantie, zal het Zout uit de Magazynen en Pakhuizen aan de Ingezetenen, zelfs by quantiteiten van een Picol met een advans van 25 per Cent op de anderzints bepaalde prys van 20 Sp. Dalers per Coyang verkogt worden, welke prys verondersteld word voldoende aanmoediging aan speculateurs te zullen verschaffen om hun tot mededinging te bewegen, en by uitkomst het Gouvernement in de mogelykheid stellen om het Zout van tyd tot tyd, by reguliere publicke Vendutien te kunnen verkopen, wordende de markt prys van dit artikel by verkoop in het klein aan zich zelfs overgelaten.

En alzoo de hoeveelheid van Zout, het welk gemaakt word, de na vraag daarna voor de binnenlandsche consumptie aanmerkelyk surpasseerd, heeft het den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade behaagd, ten einde de buitenlandsche Handel van het Eiland op alle mogelyke wyze aantemoedigen, om de prys van het Zout voor den uitvoer te bepalen op een voldoende lage prys om een redelyke winst te verschaffen op elke andere plaats werwaards het vervoerd word, en zullen dien ten gevolge alle Handelaars van Zout voor den uitvoer voorzien worden, tegens de prys van 7 Spaansche Matten per Coyang van 30 Picols om aan boord geleverd te worden uit een der voornoemde Magazynen; dog zodanig voor den uitvoer gekogt Zout, zal by weder invoer in eenig gedeelte van Java of Madura aan confiscatie onderhevig zyn, uitgezonderd by onvermydelyke omstandigheden, wanneer ten genoegen van de behoorlyke Authoriteiten geprouveerd zal worden, geene intentie geweest te zyn de exteerende wetten te frauderen.

Ter Resolutie van heden, zyn by het Gouvernement geapprobeerd de Instructien voor de Ambtenaaren in het Zout Departement, welke door een ieder gezien kunnen worden ter Secretary der Magistraten te Batavia, Samarang en Sourabaya, op de Kantoren van de onderscheidene Residenten van het Eiland, en by de Zout Agenten van de onderscheidene Divisien.

En op dat niemand hiervan onwetendheid zoude kunnen of mogen voorwenden, zal deze Proclamatie in de Engelsche en Hollandsche talen gepubliceerd, in de Gouvernements Courant geplaatst, en vervolgens in de Inlandsche Talen vertaald en op de gewone plaatsen te Batavia, Samarang en Sourabaya, en in alle de onderscheidene Residentien langs de Kust en binnen s'lands geaffigeerd worden.

Gedateerd te Samarang dezen 22ste dag van November, 1813.

Door My,

De Luitenant Gouverneur van Java en dies Onhorigheden.
THOS. S. RAFFLES.

Ter ordonnantie van Zyne Excellentie, den Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade.

BATAVIA, *den* 29 *November* 1813.

C. ASSEY,
Sec. van het Govt.

JAVA
Custom-house Regulations.
1814.

THE System of farming the import and export duties having been abolished at all the ports of this Island, and the Collection thereof intrusted to the immediate Officers of Government, the following amended Regulations and rates of duties, which are rendered equal throughout, are published for general information and observance, the same to take effect from and after the 1st January 1814, in lieu of the existing Regulations, which are rescinded from that date.

Regular Custom-Houses having been established at Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya, no Ships or Vessels are allowed to enter for trade at any other harbour or port in Java or Madura, except such as are Registered as Colonial Vessels, and Vessels belonging to ports under British authority, or native ports dependent upon or in alliance with the Government of Java, Eastward of the river Arracan, without obtaining a pass from one of those ports for the purpose.

The intermediate ports are as follows—In the Batavia Division, Anjier or Bantam, and Cheribon. In the Samarang Division, Tagal, Paccalongang, Japara, Joanna and Rembang.

In the Sourabaya Division, Grissie, Passerouwang, Bisouki, and Sumanap. Vessels from ports west of the Cape of Good Hope, as well as all Vessels belonging to ports not under British authority, must enter at the port of Batavia, or obtain the permission of Government previous to trading at any other port.

The Custom-Houses will be open every day, Sundays and Holidays excepted, from nine o'clock in the morning till three in the afternoon, and attendance will be given at all times that may be necessary for the accommodation of Traders.

All Goods and Packages without exception imported from Sea, shall be landed at the Custom-House Wharf, and if landed or attempted to be landed at any other place, without permission, they will be liable to confiscation, as well as all Packages attempted to be passed in or out, and detected by inspection to be different in quantity or quality from what they are represented.

The arrival of all Vessels in the Roads shall be reported to the Collector of Customs without delay, and the manifest of the whole cargo on board of such Vessels, delivered into the office of the Collector by the Commanders or Supracargoes, within three days after their arrival, and the same shall be sworn to if required.

Any Merchandize or Goods landed or attempted to be landed, before such manifest shall have been regularly entered at the office of the Collector of Customs, and sworn to if required, and a Permit obtained for that purpose, as also all Goods or Merchandize landed that may not have been inserted in the manifest, shall be seized and liable to confiscation; and if the same shall appear to have been laden on freight, the Master or Supracargo will be liable to penalty, not exceeding the value thereof.

The following Notification shall be sent by the Collector of Customs, to the Commanders of all Ships and Vessels coming into the Roads, viz.

Sir,

You are hereby required to transmit to the Office of the Collector of Customs, a true and complete manifest of all Goods and Merchandize on board the Vessel under your command, according to the form accompanying; you will also be pleased on landing, to deliver into my office, your pass, register, and other credentials concerning your Vessel, which will be returned to you after perusal.

I am,
&c.

(Signed) A. B.
Collector of Customs.

FORM OF MANIFEST.

Marks.	Numbers.	Packages.	Quantity of Goods.	Quality of Goods	Where Shipped.	To whom consigned.

(Signed) C. D.

Commander or Supra-Cargo.

IMPORTS.

1.—A Duty shall be levied at the rate of 10 per Cent ad-valorem, according to the prices quarterly settled by the Committees appointed to compile the Price Currents for that purpose in the several divisions of the Island, on all Goods and Merchandize imported by sea (not specified in clauses hereafter containing exceptions) and in the event of any difference arising between the importer or owner and the Collector respecting the value of such Goods and Merchandize, the same shall be ascertained and settled by arbitration.

2.—A drawback of 10 per Cent will be allowed on the exportation from Java and Madura of all Articles having previously paid import duty.

3.—Bengal Opium imported under the Colonial regulations is free of duty.

4.—Europe Goods having paid duty at any other British Port, are entitled to a remission of duty to the extent to which they may previously have paid duty at any of the Presidencies of India, on the production of Certificates thereof.

5.—Spices, wild Nutmegs and Mace, are allowed to be imported, provided the same shall be proved by Certificate or otherwise, to have been purchased from the Honorable Company, or obtained in a lawful manner at places where the private trade or cultivation of those Articles is not prohibited.

6.—A Duty of 15 per Cent ad-valorem shall be levied on all Goods and Merchandize imported on vessels not registered in a British Port, with the exception of vessels belonging to the native Ports in the Eastern Seas dependent upon or in alliance with the Government of Java.

7.—Articles the produce of Java and Madura are not in any case liable to import duty.

8.—Cloths, the production of the Eastern Islands, Rattans, Gambier, Beetle Nut and Wax are liable to the general import duty of 10 pr. Cent, and entitled to the drawback on exportation, but all other articles the produce of Countries East of the River Arracan, with the exception of the Phillipines and China are free of import duty.

9.—Silver and Gold Bullion as well as all precious stones and gems are not liable to import duty.

10.—The Goods, Baggage, &c. of Ambassadors are to be passed free of duty.

11.—Second-hand articles, small parcels or articles in private use, imported by a person arriving, as baggage, after examination, are to be passed free of duty at the discretion of the Collector; but all new articles, Liquors, Furniture, Carriages, Household Stores, &c. imported otherwise, although for private use, are liable to the general import duty.

12.—Naval Stores and Provision, the property of the Crown, pass free of duty—but this exemption shall not extend to articles, furnished to His Majesty's Navy by Contractors or their Agents.

EXPORTS.

1.—All articles the produce of Java and Madura, are allowed to be exported from one Port to another, on the said Islands, free of Export duty, on Vessels duly registered under the regulations of Government—But on all other Vessels, a duty of 3 per cent ad-valorem will be levied on exportation, the amount of which may be recovered as a drawback on importation at any other Port.

2.—Bengal Opium imported under the regulations for that article is not liable to export duty.

3.—A duty of 3 per cent ad-valorem will be levied on all articles not having previously paid import duty, or not imported under the 8th article of the regulations for import.

4.—A duty of 10 per cent ad-valorem will be levied on Bird's Nests not imported under the 8th article of the regulations for import.

5.—All silver and gold bullion, precious stones and gems are free of export duty.

6.—Naval Stores and Provisions, the property of the Crown, pass free of duty, but this exemption shall not extend to articles furnished for His Majesty's Navy by contractors or their agents.

7.—The exportation of Arrack to New South Wales is expressly prohibited, without the express sanction of Government.

8.—No Arms or Military Stores can be exported without the express permission of Government.

The expence of weighing goods imported and exported is to be paid agreeably to the Weighing-house regulations which are open for inspection at the Custom-houses, and the Collector is authorised to levy the usual commission of 5 per cent on the amount of all duties collected.—Masters or Supra-cargoes of Vessels shall not be entitled to receive their Port Clearance until they shall have produced the prescribed certificates, of the regulations having been complied with. Port regulations will be communicated to Vessels on their arrival, and are open for inspection at the offices of the Master Attendants and Collectors.

The Committees for framing the quarterly Price Currents shall be composed as follows—For Batavia, Bantam and Cheribon, the Collector of Customs, one of the Magistrates, and two Merchants residing at Batavia, to be chosen in rotation.

For Samarang, Tagal, Paccalongang Japara Joanna and Rembang, the Resident, the Collector, and two Merchants resident at Samarang.

For Sourabaya, Grissie, Passerowang, Bisuki, and Sumanap, the Resident, Collector, and two Merchants Resident at Sourabaya.

All articles landed or shipped or attempted to be imported or exported contrary to these Regulations, are declared liable to confiscation, and the parties will be subject to such penalties as are established for similar cases in Bengal.

All breaches of the Custom-House Regulations, as well as all complaints from parties who may feel themselves aggrieved under circumstances which they do not deem warranted by those Regulations shall in the first instance be referred to and cognizable by the Revenue Committees established at Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya; in all cases arising within those ports.—And in cases which may arise at the intermediate ports, the Resident will act according to his discretion, and Parties feeling themselves aggrieved must appeal through him to Government. But in the event of the parties not feeling satisfied with the decision of the Revenue Committees and of Government, they will be entitled to prefer their complaints before the established Courts, and take their remedy in the ordinary course of Law, provided they give immediate notice thereof.

The proceeds of all Goods seized and confiscated are to be divided into three parts—One third to be paid into the Treasury of Government—One third to the Informer—and one third to the Collector—unless otherwise directed by Government in any particular cases.

Persons convicted of obstructing the Collector's Officers in the execution of their duty, will be subject to immediate arrest, and liable to be dealt with according to law.

The Asistants and subordinate Officers of every description in the Collector's Department are restricted from trade, and the Collectors are held personally responsible for the due and strict observance of this regulation.

Nothing in these regulations, is to be considered to interfere with the Town duties which are or may be established in Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,
Secretary to Government.

BATAVIA,
Nov. 29, 1813.

REGELEMENTEN
Op de Inkomende-en-Uitgaande Regten.
1814.

HET stelsel van het verpagten der Inkomende-en Uitgaande-Regten in alle Havens van het Eiland afgeschaft, en het invorderen daar van aan daartoe aangestelde Ambtenaaren van het Gouvernement, toevertrouwd zynde worden de volgende verbeterde Reglementen en Bepalingen van Regten, de welke overal gelyk gesteld zyn, gepubliceerd ten algemeene informatie en naarkoming zullende dezelve inwerking zyn van en na den 1ste January 1813, insteede van de bestaande Reglementen, die van dien datum af aan afgeschaft zullen zyn.

Geregelde Tolhuisen te Batavia, Samarang en Sourabaya opgerigt zynde, zullen gene Schepen in eenige andere Havens op Java of Madura moogen binnen loopen om handel te dryven, uitgezonderd de zodanige, de welke als Coloniale Vaartuigen geregistreerd zyn, en Vaartuigen behorende aan Havens gehorende onder Brittische authoriteit, of aan Inlandsche Havens afhanglyk van of in Alliantie met het Gouvernement van Java beoosten de Rivier Arrecan, zonder daar toe een Pass te hebben erlangd van een van deze Havens. De tusschen gelegene Havens zyn als volgt. In de Divisie van Batavia, Anjer, Bantam en Cheribon. In de Divisie van Samarang, Tagal, Paccalongang, Japara, Joana en Rembang. In de Divisie van Sourabaya, Grissee, Passerouwang, Besoekie en Sumanap.

Scheepen van Plaatsen bewesten de Caap de Goede Hoop, zowel als alle andere Vaartuigen, behorende aan Havens die niet onder de Brittische Authoriteit staan, mogen eenlyk in de Havens van Batavia binnen loopen, ten zy permissie van het Gouvernement erlangende in eenige andere Haven te mogen handelen.

De Tolhuisen zullen dagelyksch, Zon en Feest dagen uitgezonderd, open zyn, van des ochtend's ten 9 uuren tot des namiddag's ten 3 uuren, of zoo veel langer als tot gerief der Kooplieden noodzakelyk zal zyn.

Alle Goederen en Pakken, hoe ook genaamd. over Zee ingevoerd, zullen aan de werf van het Tolhuis worden aan gebragt, en indien geland of getragt, om te worden geland op eenige andere plaats zonder verlof daar toe, zullen dezelve aan verbeurtverklaring onderhevig zyn, zo wel als alle Pakken, die men tragt in of uit te voeren, en by onderzoek bevonden worden verschillend in quantiteit of qualiteit te zyn van de gedaane opgave.

De aankomst van Schepen ter Rheede, zal zonder verwyl aan den Ontvanger der Tolgeregtigheden worden bekend gemaakt, en de opgave van de geheele lading aan Boord van zodanige Schepen, ten kantore van den Ontvanger worden ingeleverd, door de Bevelhebber of Supracarga, binnen drie dagen na hun arrivement, onder presentatie en des noods prestatie van Eede.

Alle Koopmanschappen en Goederen, welke aan land gebragt worden, of welke men tragt aan land te brengen, alvorens de opgave daarvan behoorlyk ten kantore van den Ontvanger der Tolgeregtigheden ingekomen en des gerequireerd zynde met Eede bevestigd, en een schriftelyk verlof daartoe verleend is, mitsgaders alle zulke goederen of koopmanschappen, dewelke aan de wal gebragt worden en waarvan geen gewag is gemaakt in de opgave, zullen worden in beslag genomen en onderhevig zyn aan verbeurtverklaring, en indien het blykt dat dezelve aan land gebragt zyn op vragt, zal de Bevelhebber of Supracarga onderhevig zyn aan eene boete, de waarde van dien niet te boven gaande.

De Ontvanger zal aan de Bevelhebbers van alle Schepen en Vaartuigen, op de Rhede aan komende, toezenden de ondervolgende brief ter hunner informatie.

Myn Heer!

UE: word by dezen verzogt om ten kantore van den Ontvanger der Tolgeregtigheden intezenden eene juiste en volledige opgave van alle Goederen en Koopmanschappen aan Boord van Uw onderhebbende Bodem, overeenkomstig het nevensgaande model, en zoodra UE: aanwal komt, zal UE: ook ten mynen kantore gelieven overtegeven Uwe Pas, Register, en alle andere Papieren Uwe Schip betreffend, welke nalezing UE: zullen worden terug gegeven.

Ik ben, &c.
A. B.
Ontvanger der Tolgeregtigheden.

MODEL DER OPGAVE.

Merken.	Nommers.	Pakken.	Quantiteit der goederen.	Qualiteit der goederen.	Waar geladen.	Aan wien Geconsigneerd.

C. D.

Bevelhebber of Super-Carga.

INKOMENDE REGTEN.

1.—Op alle over Zee ingevoerd wordende Koopmanschappen en Goederen, voor zoo verre dezelve niet in de ondervolgende Artikelen speciaal worden uitgezonderd, zal eene Geregtigheid worden geheven van 10 per Cent advalorem, te berekenen over de pryzen, welke de Commissie tot het vervaardigen van een Prys-Courant ten dien einde in de onderscheidene Divisien van het Eiland benoemd; om de drie maanden zal bepalen, zullende, ingeval er over dewaarde van zodanige goederen en koopmanschappen eenig verschil tusschen de eigenaars en den ontvanger mogten ontstaan, de beslissing worden overgelaten aan Arbiters of goede Mannen.

2.—By de weder uitvoer van alle waaren van Java en Madura, waarop by den invoer de Inkomende Regten betaald zyn, zal een terug gave van 10 per Cent geschieden.

3.—Bengaalsche Amphioen, die volgens de Coloniaale Reglementen word ingevoerd, is vry van Tolgeregtigheid.

4.—De bereeds in eenige andere Britsche Havens in Indien betaalde Tolgeregtigheid op Europische goederen, zal by invoer alhier en op vertoning van een bewys daarvan, by inkoming der Tolgeregtigheid alhier in uitkering gevalideerd worden.

5.—Speceryen, wilde Muscaat Noten, en Foelie, mogen insgelyks ingevoerd worden, mits door een bewys of ander document geprouveerd word dat dezelve van de Edele Compagnie gekogt of op eenige andere wettige wyze verkregen zyn, op plaatsen alwaar den particulieren handel of aankweeking van deeze artikelen niet verboden is.

6.—Op alle Goederen en Koopmanschappen, ingevoerd wordende door Scheepen, dewelke in geene Britsche Haven geregistreerd zyn, zal eene geregtigheid worden geheven van 15 per Cent advalorem, waarvan echter uitgezonderd zullen zyn, Schepen en Vaartuigen t'huis horende in inlandsche havens in de Oostersche Zeën, of aan Natien die met het Gouvernement van Java geallieerd zyn.

7.—Alle voortbrengzelen van Java of Madura, zyn in alle gevallen vry van de betaling van inkomende Rechten.

8.—Zywaaten van de Oostersche Eilanden, Rottings, Gambier, Arekka en Wasch, zyn onderheving aan de Generale ingaande Rechten van 10 per Cent, wordende echter toegestaan de bepaalde terugave op wederom uitgvoerd wordende goederen, alle andere Artikelen uit de Landen ten Oosten van de Rivier Arracan, uitgenomen die geene die uit de Philipinsche Eilanden en China, worden aangebragt, zyn vry van inkomende Rechten.

9.—Ongemunt Zilver en Goud, zo mede pretiosas en Edele gesteentens zyn vry van de betaling van inkomende Rechten.

10.—De effecten, bagage &c. van Ambassadeurs zyn niet onderheving aan eenige Pacht.

11.—Goederen van Minder belang, kleine Pakken, of wat andersints door een Vreemdeling tot zyn eigen gebruik ingevoerd wordt, onder de benaming van bagage, zal nagedaan onderzoek vry zyn van Pacht, het welk echter aan de omzigtigheid van den Ontvangen der Rechten, word overgelaaten. Alle nieuwe Goederen, Dranken, Meubelen, Rytuigen, Provisien &c. of schoon dezelve tot eigen gebruik worden ingevoerd, zullen de General nkomende Rechten, moeten voldoen.

12.—Equipage goederen, zo mede Provisien, toebehoorende aan het Land, zyn vry van Pacht. Deeze uitzondering strekt zig echter niet uit tot Artikelen door de Agenten van Zyne Majesteits vloot of door hunne Gemagtigdens gefourneerd.

1.—Alle voortbrengzelen van Java of Madura, zullen mogen uitgevoerd worden van de eene haven tot de andere op voornoemde Eilanden, zonder aan Uitgaande Rechten, onderhevig te zyn, mits dezelve verzonden worden met vaartuigen die behoorlyk, volgens de Regulatien van het Gouvernement, geregistreerd zyn. Alle andere Vaartuigen, zyn verpligt 3 per Cent van de Waarde der uitgevoerde Goederen te betalen, het welk bedragen wederom zal worden gegeven in dien dezelve Goederen in een andere haven ingevoerd worden.

2.—Bengaalsche Opium onder de existeerende Bepalingen voor dat Hulsop ingevoerd, is vry van Uitgaande Rechten.

3.—Op alle Goederen waarop de inkomende Rechten niet betaald zyn, of niet ingevoerd onder de bepalingen by het achtste artikel voor de Ingaande Rechten, zal 3 per Cent van de Waarde moeten geheven worden.

4.—Vogelnestjes betalen 10 per cent Pacht, indien dezelven niet zyn ingevoerd onder de bepaling by Artikelen 8 van de inkomende Rechten.

5.—Ongemunt Zilver en Goud, zo mede pretiosa en Edele gesteentens, zyn vry van Uitgaande Rechten.

6.—Equipage Goederen zo mede Provisien den Lande toebehorende betalen geen Pacht, deeze uitnaming zal zig echter niet uitstrekken tot zulke Artikelen die door de Agenten voor Zyne Majesteits Vloot, of door hunne gemagtigden, zyn geleverd.

7.—De uitvoer van Arrack na Nieuw-zuid-Wales is uitdrukkelyk verboden, buiten Speciaale permissie van het Gouvernement.

8.—Geene Wapens of ammunitie zullen worden uitgevoerd buiten Speciaale permissie van het Gouvernement.

De ongelden van het weegen der koopmansshappen die van buiten ingevoerd worden, zullen voldaan worden volgens de Conditien voor de Waag, dewelke tot inspectie op de Tolhuizen gereed leggen, zynde de Collecteurs, gequalificeerd de bepaalde Commissie van 5 per Cent op het bedragen van alle Pachtgelden te heffen. Aan de kapiteins en Supra-Cargas, van Schepen of Vaartuigen zal geen permissie worden verleend te vertrekken, voor dat zy de voorschreeven Certificaten geproduceert hebben, dat aan de bepalingen voldaan is.

De bepalingen voor de havens zullen aan alle Scheepen by hunne aankomst worden bekend gemaakt, en leggen tot inspectie gereed op de kantooren van de Havenmeesters en Collecteurs.

De Commissarissen tot het opstellen van de vierendeel Jaarsche Prys Couranten zullen zyn de volgende: voor Batavia, Bantam en Cheribon de Collecteurs van de Pachten, een Lid van de Magistrature en twee Kooplieden, die op Batavia woonachtig zyn, en beurtelings zullen worden verkoozen.

Voor Samarang, Tagal, Paccalongang, Japara, Jeanna en Rembang, de Resident, de Collecteur en twee Kooplieden, die te Samarang woonachtig zyn.

Voor Sourabaya, Grissee, Passeruwang, Besuki, en Sumanap, de Resident, Collecteur en twee Kooplieden, woonachtig te Sourabaya.

Alle goederen dewelke geland of afgescheept zyn, of die men zal poogen in of uit te voeren, tegenstrydig met deeze Regulatien, zullen geconfiskeerd worden, en de daarin belang hebbende persoonen zullen onderhevig zyn aan zulke penaliteiten als in diergelyken gevallen bepaald zyn in Bengalen.

Alle overtreeding van de Tolhuis Regulatien, als mede alle klagten van persoonen die zig verongelykt mogten gelooven, door omstandigheden die zy door deeze bepalingen niet geoorloofd vermeenen te zyn, zullen ter eerster instantie worden overgeweezen aan en onderzogt door de Revenue Committeen, die thans op Batavia, Samarang en Sourabaya aangesteld zyn, en aanspreekelyk worden gehouden, voor alle gebeurtenissen in voornoemde Havens. En in gevalle dit zig mogte toedragen in een of ander der tusschen gelegen Havens, zal de Resident gelast zyn na discretie te handelen, en indien parthyen zig mogten verongelykt houden zullen zy zig door hem aan het Gouvernement moeten adresseeren.

Maar indien de parthyen niet mogten voldaan zyn over de beslissing van het Revenue Committee, en van het Gouvernement, zullen zy geregtigd zyn hun beklag daaromtrent te

doen aan de reguliere Geregtshoven, en voldoening eischen, volgens de algemene Wet, mits onmiddelyk daarvan kennis gegeven te hebben.

Het montant van alle Goederen die aangeslagen of geconfiskeerd zyn, zullen in drie parthyen verdeeld worden, een derde daarvan te vervallen aan het Tresoor van het Gouvernement; een derde aan den Aanklager; en een derde aan den Collecteur, ten zy by voorkomende byzonderheden door 't Gouvernement daar omtrent anders gelast mogte worden.

Alle de geene die zig zullen onderstaan tegenstand te bieden aan de bedienden van den Collecteur in de uitvoering van huune pligten zullen onderhevig zyn aan arrest en verders worden gestraft volgens de Wet.

De assistenten en onder geschikte bedienden in het Departement van den Collecteur zyn niet geoorloofd handel te dryven; en de Collecteurs zullen persoonlyk voor de naauwkeurige in achtneming dezer regulatien aansprakelyk zyn.

De Stads-rechten van Batavia, Samarang en Sourabaya, welke reeds zyn of nog mogten worden bepaald, hebben hoegenaamd geene betrekking op deeze regulatien.

Ter Ordonnantie van Zyne Excellentie den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade.

C. ASSEY,
Sec. van het Gouvt.

Batavia, den 29ste Nov. 1813.

Java Anchorage Regulations.

THE Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council having taken into consideration the regulations regarding the Anchorage established under the former Government, and which have been partially allowed to continue in force, and being of opinion that they are in many instances vexatious to the Trade, is pleased to direct that the same be abolished from and after the 31st of December next, and that in lieu thereof the following rates of Anchorage be established.

Vessels not belonging to the Island to pay at the rate of 10 Dollars for every hundred tons burthen, the payment of which at any one Port is to exonerate them from further payment on this account for six months, on production of a Certificate thereof if required.

Vessels belonging to the Island and registered as such under the Regulations in force for that purpose, to be exempt from Anchorage dues.

Vessels from Ports not under British authority to pay at the rate of 20 Dollars for every hundred tons.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,
Secretary to Government.

BATAVIA, Nov. 29, 1813.

Java Ankeragie Reglementen.

DE Heere Luitenant Gouveneur in Rade in overweging genomen hebbende de Reglementen aangaande de Ankeragie gelden, vastgesteld onder het vorig Gouvernement en welke gedeeltelyk in werking gebleven zyn, en van oordeel zynde dat dezelve in vele gevallen lastig voor den Handel zyn: heeft goedgevonden te bevelen dat dezelve afgeschaft worden van en na den 31ste December aanstaande, en dat in lieu daarvan de volgende prysen van Ankeragie gelden bepaald worden.

Schepen dewelke niet aan het Eiland behoren, zullen betalen tegens de berekening van 10 Sp. Matten voor ieder honderd Ton last of groote, de betaling daarvan op enige der Havens geschied zynde, zal zulks hun van de verdere betaling van dien ontheffen voor de tyd van zes maanden, op vertoning van een Bewys daarvan indien het geverga word.

Schepen de welke aan het Eiland behoren, en als zodanig geregistreerd zyn onder de Reglementen de welke ten dien einde in werking zyn, zullen vry van de betaling van Ankeragie gelden zyn.

Schepen de welke van plaatsen komen, die niet onder de Brittische Authoriteit staan, zullen betalen tegens de berekening van 20 Sp. Matten voor ieder 100 Ton.

Ter Ordonnantie van den Heere Lieutenant Gouverneur in Rade.

C. ASSEY,
Sec. van het Gouvt.

BATAVIA, den 1ste *Nov.* 1813.

Advertisement.

THE Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council having been pleased to resolve, that the present Farm of Arrack shall be discontinued after the 1st of January next, the following Regulations, which are to take effect from that date, are published for general information.

1—The Manufacturers of Arrack will be required to take out an annual License for the Still, and to pay for the same in monthly payments. The Licences thus given will continue for one year, and the Manufacturers will have free permission to dispose of their Arrack as they may think proper, with this exception, that they will bind themselves not to remove Arrack from the place of Manufacture without a permit from the Collector, or to dispose of the same in quantities less than half a leaguer.

2—For the Retail Vend, Licences will be granted by the month, the Vender being restricted from selling the Arrack contrary to the existing Regulations.

3—The number of Retail Shops will be restricted, and any person convicted of selling Arrack without a licence, will be liable to punishment.

Licences for the manufacture of Arrack, and for the retail vend of the article will be issued by the Collector, who will also collect the monthly rents, and it will be the especial duty of the Magistrates and other Officers of Police to enforce the regulations and apprehend unlicenced dealers.

4.—Government will purchase in the market such quantity of Arrack as they may require for the public service.

Similar Regulations for the Manufacture and sale of Arrack, will be established in lieu of the Arrack Farms in the Eastern Districts.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY, *Sect. to Govt.*

BATAVIA, Dec. 1, 1813.

Advertentie.

DE Heer Lieutenant Gouverneur in Rade goedgevonden hebbende te besluiten, dat de tegenswoordige Pagt van de Arrack, na den 1ste January aanstaande zal afgeschaft worden, worden de volgende Reglementen, dewelke van die datum af aan in werking zullen zyn gedrukt tot generaale informatie.

1.—De Arrack Stokers zullen zich van eene jaarlyksche Licentie brief moeten voorzien, om te mogen distilleeren—en 'smaandelyks voor dezelve betalen.—De Licentie brieven welke dus gegeven worden zullen zyn voor de tyd van een jaar, en de Stookers zullen vrye permissie hebben, om over hunne Arrack te disponeeren op welke wyze zy ook verkiezen, met deze uitzondering, dat zy zich zelven zullen verbinden om geene Arrack uit hunne Stookeryen te vervoeren zonder een permissie briefje daartoe te hebben van den Ontvanger, of dat zy dezelve in mindere quantiteiten dan een halve legger zullen verkopen.

2.—Maandelyksche Licentie brieven zullen voor den verkoop in het klein verleend worden, wordende den verkoper verboden om Arrack te verkopen strydig tegens de bestaande Reglementen.

3.—Het getal der Winkels om in het klein te verkopen zal bepaald worden, en de geene die overtuigd word van Arrack verkogt te hebben zonder eene Licentie zal aan straffe onderhevig zyn.

4.—Licentie brieven tot het stooken van Arrack, en tot het verkopen van dat Artikel in het klein, zullen door den Ontvanger uitgegeven worden, die mede de Maandelyksche renten zal ontfangen, en het zal de byzondere pligt der Magistraten en andere Officieren van Policie zyn, om de Reglementen te bewerkstelligen en de niet gepriviligeerde Handelaars te apprehenderen.

5.—Het Gouvernement zal zodanige quantiteit van Arrack in de Markt kopen, als benodigt zal zyn voor den Publicken Dienst.

Gelyke Reglementen voor het stooken en verkopen van Arrack in de Oostersche Districten zullen vastgesteld worden, in plaats van de Pachten van Arrack.

Ter Ordonnantie van den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade.

C. ASSEY,
Sec. van het Gouvt.

BATAVIA, den 1ste Dec. 1813.

Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that it is the intention of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council to expose for sale on the 23d Instant, at the Stad-house in Batavia, the several Revenue Farms of the Town and environs of Batavia, for the ensuing year.

Amended Regulations for the Fish-market have been approved, but the conditions of the other Farms will remain generally the same as at present.

The Farms will be put up for sale separately and sold to the highest bidder, under the existing general regulations, and the monthly amount of rent is to be paid in Silver, or its equivalent in the currency authorized by Government.—The Farmers will be entitled in like manner to collect their dues in Silver or its equivalent, and no attention will be paid to the Old Batavia Paper Currency in any thing which may concern the Farms sold for the ensuing year.

The penalties which may be recovered for breaches of the Regulations, are to be carried to the account of Government, and not to that of the Farmer, or Officers of Justice, and it will be for Government to determine what proportion thereof, may be due to the parties who give information of the same.

All complaints and breaches of the Regulations are to be enquired into and decided on by the Revenue Committee, acting under the authority of Government, in cases where the Revenue may be concerned; and should any case arise where the complaint may be of an urgent nature, at a time when the Committee may not be sitting, the Collector or his Deputy is authorized to enquire into it, reporting his proceedings at the subsequent Meeting of the Committee.

The authority of the Magistrates in what may concern these Farms, is confined to matters of Police.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,
Secretary to Government.

BATAVIA, Dec. 6th, 1813.

Advertentie.

WORDT mits dezen bekend gemaakt dat de Heer Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade van voornemens is, om op den 23ste deezer op het Stadhuis te Batavia, de onderscheidene Revenue Pachten van de Stad en Ommelanden van Batavia voor het aanstaande Jaar, ter verkoop op te veilen.

Er zyn verbeterde Reglementen voor de Visch-markt geapprobeerd geworden, maar de Condities van de andere Pachten zullen over het algemeen blyven zo als die thans zyn.

De Pachten zullen ieder afzonderlyk opgeveild, en aan den hoogsten bieder onder de bestaande algemeene Reglementen verkocht worden, moetende het maandelyksch montant der Pacht gelden betaald worden in zilver, of dies equivalent in het door het Gouvernement geauthoriseerde papiere geld.—De Pachters zullen op gelyker wyze geregtigd zyn, om hunne pachtpenningen te heffen in zilver of dies gelyke in waarde, zullende er geen acht geslagen worden op het oude Bataviasche papiere geld in iets het geen de voor het aanstaande jaar verkogt wordende pachten mag concerneren.

De geld boetens de welken er mogen ontvangen worden voor het overtreden der Reglementen, zullen voor rekening van het Gouvernement ontvangen worden en niet voor die van den Pachter, of de Officieren van Justitie, en het zal van het Gouvernement afhangen om te bepalen, welke gedeelte daar van zal zyn voor de geene, die informatie daar van geeven.

Alle klagten en inbreuken op de Reglementen zullen door het Revenue Committee onderzogt en beslist worden, het welke onder de authorisatie van het Gouvernement handelt, in zaken waarin de Inkomsten mogen betrokken zyn—en indien er eenige klagten van eenen, dringenden aart ontstaan, op een oogenblik dat het Committee niet vergaderd is, is de Ontvanger of zyn Deputy geauthoriseed om daarin onderzoek te doen, terwyl hy zyne verrigtingen by een volgende byeenkomst van het Committee moet rapporteren.

De authoriteit der Magistraten aangaande deze Pachten, bepaald zich alleen tot zaken van Policie.

Ter Ordonnantie van den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade.

C. ASSEY,
Sec. van het Gov.

BATAVIA, den 6 Dec. 1813.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE first quarterly sale of Civil Stores, will take place at the Honorable Company's Ware-house, on the 15th instant, and following days.

Conditions as usual.

The Articles are—

Wines, Madeira in casks, and Port in cases,
Holland's Geneva,
Window Glass,
Iron, Steel, Copper, Nails of sorts and a great variety of other Articles.

By order of the Commercial Committee.

P. T. COUPERUS, *Sec.*

WANTED

FOR the use of His Majesty's 59th Regiment, about £600 (Six hundred pounds sterling) for Bills of Exchange on Messrs. GREENWOOD, COX and Co. Army Agents, London, payable Thirty days after sight. Sealed tenders to be addressed to the undersigned, on or before the 31st instant, when the highest tender will be accepted.

By order of the Commanding Officer.

WM. MOORHEAD,
Acting Pay-master, 59th Regt.

WELTEVREDEN, December 10, 1813.

Freight to Samarang and Surabaya.

THE Brig *Greyhound*, of 240 Tons, now loading, will receive Freight, and sail in a few days.

Apply to Captain C. H. BEAN, or to Mr. WM. WATT.

FOR PRIVATE SALE,
By J. P. VOESTERSONS,
No. 12, New-port Street,
A HANDSOME
NEW CARRIAGE,
BUILT TO ORDER
OF THE BEST MATERIALS,
WITH LAMP,
AND
Lined with beautiful red Morocco.
ALSO,
FOR SALE AT THE SAME PLACE,
A VARIETY OF
DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES.

Advertisement.

MR. VAN AFFELEN offers for sale on favorable terms a Garden house and Premises, situated at a most charming spot on the road of Bodjong at Samarang. The house is newly built, with Stables for twenty horses, not in any manner incumbered, and every requisite for a complete Estate—there are also Furniture, Carriages and Slaves, amongst which are Cooks, Coachmen and a band of Musicians, all of which the purchaser may possess within six weeks after the purchase.—For particulars application to be made to Mr. van Affelen.

Advertentie.

VAN AFFELEN, Presenteerd op voordelige Condities uit de hand te koop, een Thuin, gelegen in het aangenaamste van de weg Bodjong te Samarang, met een nieuw Huis, Slave vertrekken, Stallingen voor twintig Paarden, Wagenhuis, Visvyver, &a. &a. &a. alles vry en onbelast, en wat tot een compleet Buitegoed behoord, benevens Meubelen, Rytuigen, Paarden, Slaven en Slavinnen, waar onder Koks, Koetziers en een stel Muzikanten, alles ter dispositie van den Koper binnen den tyd van zes weken, nader berigt by hem zelve.

Advertentie.

WORDT uit de hand te Koop gepresenteerd een nieuw snel zeilend, en snel roeyend plaisier Jagt, of Maccassarsche Ship-prauw, of zogenaamde Prauw-penglarie, gebouwt van goed en deugdzaamhout, blauw geschildert met vergulde lysten, voorzien van een groote kamer, en een dito kleine voor dames, beide kamer met banken en laatjes, als mede een combuis belegd met rood kooper, en yzere roosters, wyders twee methale stukjes, en verdere Inventaris Goederen, alles nader te bevragen op Batavia by den Heer *Kruythoff*, en op Samarang by den Heer *von Wikkerman*, alwaar den Inventaris ook te zien is.

Advertisement.

FOR SALE,

BY W. F. LUNEL, Indramayo Paddy and Table Riee.—For particulars apply to N. C. MARTHEZE, No. 1, Cow-street.

Advertentie.

BY W. F. Lunel, is te koop Indramayoesche Pady en Tafel Ryst, te bevragen by N. C. Martheze in de Koe-straat, No. 1.

Advertentie.

ALLE de geene die iets te pretenderen hebben, of verschuldig zyn aan den boedel van wylen *J. D. van Rayen*, gelieven zulks op te geven voor ultimo December, aan deszelfs nagelatene Weduwe, ten huize van de Heer *van der Keer*, op de Tygers-gragt.

Batavia, den 7de December.

Advertentie.

BY P. Vermeer is te bekoomen Jongst van Java, aangebragte Ryst by heele, halve, quart, en agtste Coyang, teegens een Civiele Prys.

Advertentie.

WORD te koop gepresenteerd, Een Thuyn met dezelfs om en by Gebouwen zo als die is staande en geleegen op Goenoeng Saharie, te bevragen by P. Vermeer en Comp.

UIT DE HAND TE KOOP.

TWEE Ledige Erven, gelegen by Ryswyk, aan weers zyde van de Wooning van den Heer W. H. Van Ysseldyk, nader te bevragen, by den Heer *J. van Reenen*, by Noordwyk.

TE Batavia, den 10 December 1813, overleed onze jongste Dochter *Catharina Susanna*, oud 17 maanden.

LAMBERTUS ZEGERS VEECKENS.
CATHARINA CHARLOTTA HOLLE.

CURRENT VALUE

PREM.		DIST.
0	Of Lombard Bank Notes in Java Rupees, during the week ending on the 10th December, 1813.	P. C 25

C. ASSEY,
Secretary to Government.

BATAVIA, December 10, 1813.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The communication of *R. Rusticus* shall appear in our next.

MISCELLANIA.

In the Mauritius Gazette we find a description of a public party given at Port Louis, in which appears the following remarkable expression—"The ladies bosoms were uncovered with equal *taste* and *modesty*." The standard of Taste is so variable in different countries and at different periods, that we should not be much surprised at hearing that *nakedness* was become a proof of *taste*; but "the MODESTY of an *uncovered bosom*" we confess is an Enigma which we are unable to comprehend.

The learned Editor of a Provincial English Paper now before us, under the article of India, mentions the "Expedition to Pallembang, a City in the Straits of BALLY"—This gentleman appears to possess a complete knowledge of Eastern Geography!

The Editor of a French Journal communicates to his readers, that his *Infant* Majesty the King of Rome, appears to feel a kind of *heroic ardour* when he hears any Martial music.—He will no doubt soon become a first rate performer, since he has so much taste for music already.—We would recommend the young musician to learn the *Trumpet*, as it is so favorite an instrument with his Royal Papa!

Java Government Gazette.

BATAVIA,

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1813.

We understand that the presence of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor and our amiable Lady Governess has diffused a more than usual gaiety in the Samarang District. Public Breakfasts, Dinners, Balls and Races follow each other in daily succession, and the happy guests only quit one scene of pleasure to become actors in another.—The kindness of a correspondent who is on the spot, has enabled us to communicate the following particulars.

On the 28th ultimo, the Lieutenant Governor and family, with a small party of friends, left Samarang at an early hour in the morning. They proceeded to Serondoll, where they visited the new Barracks building there, and breakfasted afterwards with Captain Weatherall. From Serondoll they ascended the hills by a beautiful Road to Banya Cooning, the Country Residence of the Civil Commissioner, where they passed the night. On the 29th, the Lieutenant Governor, attended by Messrs. Robinson and Skelton, Lieutenants Taylor and Eckford, entered the Cadoe District, where they were received by Mr. Lawrence, the Resident, and his Assistant, Lieutenant Heyland. — Their visitors were highly gratified with the picturesque beauty and rich fertility of this part of the country, which is said to merit the name of the Garden of the World—while the Lieutenant Governor and his party were admiring the charming scenes of Cadoe, Mrs. Raffles and her friends left Banya Cooning on the 29th, and proceeded to Salatiga, on the road to which place they were met by Colonel Eales and Major O'Brien, who came to escort them into the Cantonment; after a short stay they returned to Samarang, where the party was entertained by the Worthy Resident, with his well known hospitality. On the 1st instant, the Lieutenant Governor returned from the District of Cadoe, and was received at Samarang with the Military honors due to his rank. Major O'Brien and a large party partook of an elegant Dinner at the Government House in the evening which passed with much conviviality and many favorite toasts.

On the next day, the Lieutenant Governor reviewed the corps of Java Light Cavalry recently arrived from Bengal, and was extremely pleased with their martial appearance and regular discipline. The elegant hospitality and polite attention of the Officers was highly conspicuous at a Breakfast, Tiffin and Dinner, with which they entertained the Lieutenant Governor and his whole party, and which reminded their guests of the luxuries of a Bengal Banquet. On the 3d Dec. the whole society assembled at an early hour on the Race Course, where several interesting matches were run and furnished much amusement, till the fresh breezes of Salatiga inspired an appetite for Breakfast, which was prepared in a most sumptuous style on the Ground—After this rural repast was over, the party returned to Samarang, where an elegant dinner concluded the day.

Our Correspondent adds, that the Lieutenant Governor intended to leave Samarang the day following (4th Dec.) with his Family and Suite, for the Court of Souracarta, and promises to favour us with an account of their visit to the Sultan.

We have received from our different Correspondents in the Eastern Districts such gratifying accounts of the state of the Country as lead us to expect the most beneficial results from the recent arrangements with regard to Internal Revenue. Released by a benevolent Administration from the bondage in which they had so long languished, encouraged to the cultivation of a fertile soil which well repays their labour, and taught to feel an interest and a property in those fields which till now they only cultivated from compulsion and for the benefit of their tyrannical Chiefs, the Native Inhabitants of Java at length begin to appreciate, what they will ere long enjoy, the advantages arising from liberty, industry, and commerce. They are now emerging from that miserable state of ignorance, slavery, and poverty, to which the oppression and the rapacity of their former masters had reduced them, and improving by degrees in agriculture and civilization, the state of Society among them will be gradually ameliorated, and this valuable but hitherto neglected Island be raised to that rank among the countries of the East, which it was designed by Nature to occupy; and when in future years the Inhabitants of Java celebrate the ir sacred Poasa, they will remember that of the year 1228 with feelings of gratitude and joy, and with thankful hearts pray for his happiness who will have been the author of theirs.

The present week has been very fertile in arrivals from India. On the 3d inst. arrived the licensed ship Claudine, Capt. Welsh, from Bengal and Bencoolen, with the following Passengers;

For Europe { Mrs. Welsh,
— Butler,
Seven Children.

For Batavia { Mr. Addison,
— Trail.

We understand the Claudine has a quantity of Bengal Rice on board for England, and that her cargo will be completed here with Coffee, &c. She may be expected to sail at an early period, and a Packet is open at the General Post Office for the reception of letters to be conveyed to England by this opportunity.

On the next day came in the Country ship Arabella, Capt. Price, from Bengal and Minto. Captain and Mrs. Makepeace and Capt. Walker arrived in this vessel.

On the 9th instant at night, the Honorable Company's Transport Isabella, Capt. Mayne, and the Country ship Ruby, Captain Hamilton, arrived from Bengal and Pulo Penang. Passengers per Ruby, Mr. and Mrs. Inglis and Servants.

Per Isabella, Captain C. Tucker, Aide-de-Camp to Major General Nightingall.

These vessels, however, all sailed from Bengal prior to the Honorable Company's Cruizer Nautilus, which arrived here three weeks ago, and of course have supplied us with no new articles of intelligence. We have received a number of papers, none of which are dated within ten days of those brought by the Nautilus.

A series of Prince of Wales' Island Gazettes have also come to hand, the latest of which are dated about a month ago, but those consist principally of extracts from the Indian papers.

We have received a confirmation of the report lately circulated here that His Majesty's Ship Doris, R. O'Brien, Esq. Captain, had seized in the Canton River the Ship Admiral Drury, which sailed from this Port in July last, on account of her Commander being a Native of America.—That Vessel, having been some time detained in China, sailed from Macao on the 10th Oct. for adjudication before the Vice-Admiralty Court at Colombo.

We understand the ship Minerva, Capt. Richardson, may be expected here daily from China, and that she will proceed to Europe from this Port.

On Thursday last, anchored in the Roads His Majesty's Ship Malacca, Capt. Mackay, with Hugh Hope Esq. on board from Samarang, who landed under a Salute from that ship, and will, it is said, take his Seat as a Member of Council in the course of next week.

Major General Nightingall and Family will, we believe, embark in all next week on the Honorable Company's cruizer Malabar for the Eastward.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.] Dec. 3.—Ship Claudine, J. W. Welsh, from Bencoolen 28th Nov.—Cargo, Sundries.—Passengers, Messrs. Addison and Trail.

— 4.—H. C. C. Malabar, Capt. R. Deane, from Samarang 29th Nov.—Passengers, Capt. Garnham and Lieut. Godling.

Same day—Ship Arabella, J. H. Price, from Bengal 10th Oct.—Cargo, Sundries.—Passengers, Captain and Mrs. Makepeace, and Captain Walker.

Ditto—H. M. Sloop Hecate, Capt. J. Drury, from Samarang 1st Dec.

Ditto—A Malay Brig, Inchy Saubo, from Paccalongang 19th Nov.—Cargo, Sundries.

Dec. 5.—Arab Ship Mahabar, Mahomet, from Indramayo 29th Nov.—Cargo, Rice and Paddy.

Dec. 7.—Arab Brig Abassy, Shaik Humar, from Malacca 13th Nov.—Cargo, Sundries.

Dec. 8.—H M. ship Malacca, Capt. D. H. Mackay—Passenger, Hugh Hope, Esq. Member of Council.

Same day—Chinese Brig Hingshong, Hinkonkay, from Malacca 12th Nov.—Cargo, Sundries.

Dec. 9.—Ship Ruby, F. Hamilton, from Calcutta 5th Oct.—Cargo, Sundries.—Passengers, Mr. Inglis and Family.

Same day—Ship Isabella, A. M. Mayne, from Calcutta 6th Oct.—Cargo, Hon. Com. Stores—Passenger, Capt. Tucker, Aide-de-Camp to General Nightingall.

Ditto—Brig Greyhound, P. L. Smith, from Lingen 22d Nov.—Cargo, Sundries.

Dec. 10.—Brig Tweed, Reano, from Pulo Penang 14th Nov. Malacca and Minto.—Cargo, Piece Goods.

DEPARTURES.] Dec. 5.—Brig Jane, W. Abert, for Banjermassin.—Cargo, Sundries.

Dec. 8.—H. C. C. Nautilus, Captain G. Walker.

Ditto.—Ship Hoogly, T. Mitchell, for Bengal and Banca.—Cargo, Sundries.

Dec. 10.—Brig Engelina, P. Boll, for Samarang.—Cargo, Sundries.

Same day—Brig Mary Ann, Bradley, for Bantam,—Cargo, Sundries.

SAMARANG, Nov. 29.—Arrived H. M. ship Hecate, Capt. Drury, and the brig Henry, Curtoys, from Batavia the 24th Instant.

Dec. 2.—Arrived the H. C. Gun-boat No. 16, from Rembang.

Dec. 4.—Arrived the brig Fatalkar, from Batavia 27th Nov.

SOURABAYA, Nov. 25.—Arrived the brig Amazon, Gebhard, from Batavia.

DEATH.

At Sourabaya, on the 27th ultimo, Mr. W. Van Ysseldyk.

Bombay Courier, Sept. 4, 1813.

Extract of a Letter from Tebriz, 22d June.

The arrival of the Ternate from Bushire, late yesterday evening, affords us the opportunity of presenting our readers with those interesting heads of intelligence which the hurry necessary to admit of their being early communicated enables to submit.

The latest news from Constantinople is dated the 4th June, and from the seat of war in the north of Europe of the 8th of May.

The Fortress of Thorn beseiged by a Corps of the Western Army, capitulated 6 hours after opening the Trenches; a greater part of the garrison was composed of Bavarian troops, who laid down their Arms, and were allowed to be at large, under condition of their not serving during the war. The magazines considerable and the Arsenal richly stored with arms; the Swedish advanced guard has occupied Rosbeck, and passed the Elb. The Russian Emperor's Head Quarters were at Dresden. The Western army was on its march towards the Oder.

It is said that Bonaparte quitted Paris for his army the morning after his interview with the Ambassador of the Emperor of Austria, who was charged with the terms on which it was proposed to effect a general peace, and that he had declared the Empress Regent in his absence. This appears to be important intelligence, though not at present easy to speculate on the result, it evinces a strong disposition to court the friendship of Austria by nominating the Emperor's daughter as Regent, and on the other hand it must be doubtful whether this Act of Policy would have the effect of reconciling to that Power the rejection of the terms on which her mediation was offered, the basis of which is supposed to be the limitation of the Kingdom of France, within the Alps, the Pyrenees and the Rhine.

The Elbe and all the Northern Ports seem to have been opened to British Commerce.

The allied armies of Russia are said to have engaged the French on the 2d May at Dresden, and that the latter were defeated with the loss of 15,000 men and several pieces of cannon, after which it is said the French recrossed the Elbe and destroyed very many gun-boats which they had on that River.

It is also understood that on the return of the Ambassador sent by the Emperor of Austria to Bonaparte, the former had provided for a levy of a further army of 100,000 men.

The Emperor of Russia and King of Prussia were present at the battle, and were at Dresden on the 8th May according to a letter received at Constantinople from thence of that date, which contradicts a report of that Bonaparte after his defeat on the 2d, rallied his men, beat the Russians and Prussians, and took possession again of Dresden.

Austria is exerting all her influence, backed by a formidable army of 100,000 men, called an army of Observation, to negociate peace.

Bonaparte has at present paid no attention to her mediation, but perhaps if he meets a few more reverses and finds it more difficult than he was aware of to recruit his Cavalry, which was terribly cut up during the retreat from Moscow, and that the conscripts will no longer obey his voice, he may think it prudent to yield to the solicitations of his Father-in-law, and consent with as good a face as he can to be circumscribed within the Alps, the Pyrenees, and the Rhine.

SEPTEMBER 9, 1813.

It is stated that accounts had been received in England of the defeat of Suchet by the army from Sicily, under Lieutenant General Sir J. Murray.

Despatches had been received from Sir J. Murray, stating that he had attacked Alcoy in force, sending a column to cut off the Enemy's retreat; the attack succeeded and the French were pursued 6 or 7 miles, but the column sent to cut off their retreat, dit not arrive in time.—In consequence of this success of the Allies, Marshal Suchet quitted Vallencia, and concentrated his army. Sir John Murray speaks highly of the behavior of the Spainish troops.

PARIS, *March* 14, 1813.

Report to His Excellency the Minister of Marine.

His Majesty's Frigate La Gloire,
Brest Roads, 28th February, 1813.

My Lord,

I have the honor to announce to your Excellency the arrival in Brest roads, of His Majesty's Frigate La Gloire, under my command from Havre, 16th December.

I weighed anchor with a fine breeze from S. E. which conducted me as far as the Lizard Point, where I was becalmed on the night of the 17th and 18th.

The day had hardly made, when I perceived myself in the midst of nine ships—I observed several to be merchant vessels—but a large one of three masts making me signals, discovered herself to be a ship of War. A strong breeze brought her within half gun-shot of my quarter deck guns, when she begun the action—I did not answer my Helm, and I could only return their fire with my *pieces de retraite*, but a breeze having reached me, I was enabled to present my broad-side and to gain the advantage of a position—Day discovered that the enemy was a large corvette with a covered battery of 30 guns, which, when she saw my force, put her helm to starboard and hastened to take advantage of the little breeze she had to get away.

The calm prevented my closing with her as I desired.—I could but fire on her at too great a distance to obtain a favorable result,—and she continued to avoid me till 10 A. M. when she returned accompanied by three brigs of 14 and 16 guns, and a Cutter, which successively joined her.

This little squadron followed as far as 120 longitude, making day and night signals of all kinds, probably to draw upon me all the English ships of war in the neighbourhood.—On the night of the 18th the chasers were sufficiently favored by the wind to reach me all together. At 10 P. M. they began to fire, and their Balls told upon me (*me doubcoient*) I answered them by my *pieces de retraite*—and these united vessels annoyed me till 3 in the morning, when a more equal breeze having sprung up; we quitted each other to be no more within gun shot. In these different encounters I did not lose a single man.—The enemy have been worse treated, and I have learnt that the strongest of their vessels, the Albicore, has reported the loss of her first Lieutenant and 8 men killed and wounded.—The other Corvettes were the Helicon, Borer, the Landrail, and a Cutter, whose name and losses I am unacquainted with.

On the 20th Dec. I took the corvette of 3 masts, the Sylph of 16 guns from Halifax.—She was carrying to England, a number of Officers and 90 sailors amongst whom were several sick—I made them throw their guns over-board and passed a cartel signed by all the Officers for the exchange and return to France of a similar number of His Majesty's Subjects.

The 23th in the morning, I took the English ship the Minerva of 450 Tons,—she came from Surinam, laden with coffee, Sugar, and cotton valued at 600,000 Francs.—The wind being N. W. did not allow my endeavouring to keep this prize—I sunk her.

While I was shifting her crew a very fine Ship to windward came down to me under her topsails—I met her and at 12 o'clock, I boarded and sent the Ensign de vaisseau Brauville to take possession of her—It was the Powhatan, American prize taken by the English frigate the Horatio. I availed myself of this circumstance to give the Americans, a proof of the proceeding your Excellency had directed me to observe towards them—I renounced my right to the Powhatan; I took out the English crew, and returned the vessel to her former captain.

The following is a statement of the comparative force of the Gloire and the English vessels!!!

La Gloire,	44 Guns.
Albicore, brig	18 do.
Helicon, ditto	10 do.
Borer, ditto	14 do.
Landrail,	4 do.

(*See Supplement.*)

Supplement to the Java Government Gazette.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1813.

The Pilot, January 1, 1813.

GENERAL MARITIME FORCE.

The subjoined will be found a tolerably correct statement of the naval force of the different Powers mentioned in it.

BRITISH NAVY.

The following is an abstract of the British naval force up to this;—At sea, 70 ships of the line; nine from 50 to 44 guns; 122 frigates; 77 sloops and yachts; four bombs, &c. 61 brigs; 54 cutters; 52 schooners, &c. In port and fitting—39 of the line; 11 from 50 to 44 guns; 29 frigates; 18 sloops; four bombs, &c. 36 brigs; six cutters; 11 schooners, &c. Hospital ships, prison ships, &c.—38 of the line; 2 from 50 to 44; two frigates; one yacht.—Ordinary and repairing for service, 77 of the line; 10 from 50 to 44 guns; 70 frigates; 37 sloops, three bombs; 1 brigs; one cutter and two schooners.—Building, 29 of the line; four from 50 to 44 guns; 15 frigates; 5 sloops, &c. three brigs.

Total at Sea	538
—— in Commission	740
——Building, Repairing, and in Ordinary	267
Grand Total	1,545

RUSSIAN NAVY.

The navy is an object of peculiar attention in the Administration of Alexander, and during his reign a number of important alterations and improvements have been made in the sea service.

The mode of balloting for the promotion of Officers, introduced by Peter the First, has been modified by an ordinance which limits it to the ranks from Lieutenant to Rear-Admiral. By this alteration the Minister has acquired the means of recompensing extraordinary merit.

A school for Pilots has been created, and their condition on board has been ameliorated; that of the sailors has also been greatly improved. They are divided into two classes; that of recruits, and that of men who have already served. For recruiting, those provincial governments are selected which have many lakes, great rivers, or which border on the sea. The age of recruits was fixed at twenty-five years; but since 1803, boys, from twelve to twenty, are received in the provinces of the Baltic.

The number of marines on board has been diminished, and that of sailors augmented. The corps of marine Cadets has undergone several improvements. Much attention has been paid to the construction of ships after models from England. The Admiralty is engaged in procuring translations into the Russian language, of the best works on the nautical art, and in the compilation of manuals for learners. The Emperor has approved of a Committee for drawing up a system of nautical sciences, and very considerable progress has been made in this important work. The Marine Geography has been published some time. The organization of the Admiralty has been simplified, and the Officers and sailors have received permission to enter into the merchant service when their services in the Imperial navy can be dispensed with.

The port of Kronstadt, which is the centre of the Baltic fleet, has been improved. At Revel, the old harbour is left for commerce, and a new one is constructing for twenty-five ships of the line. This port, as well as Riga, has been strongly fortified on the land side, since the invasion of Russia by the French. On the Black sea, ships of war are constructed at Kersol, and Nicolaief, fitted out at Otshakof, and stationed at Achiar or Sebastopol. Ships of the line lie in safety in the roads of Odessa. There are usually four Admirals under the Minister of Marine, who have inspection of the naval ports.

The following is an abstract of a late report made by the Russian Minister of Marine, of the amount and disposition of the Imperial navy:—

1st. The great fleet of the Baltic, consisting of 59 vessels, and carrying 2,260 guns, viz.

20 ships of the line	2,518 guns
14 Frigates	426
6 Cutters	130
19 Smaller vessels	116

2d. Baltic galley fleet, 41 sail, 705 guns, viz.

20 Galleys	220 guns
25 Batteries	160
81 Gun boats	162
63 Yawls	163

3d. Black Sea fleet, 41 sail, 1,220 guns—

12 Ships of the line	918 guns
4 Frigates	162
7 Brigs	54
18 Small armed vessels	91

4th. Rowing fleet of the Black sea, 40 gun-boats carrying 52 guns, and 80 falconies.

5th. The flotilla in the Caspian Sea, 6 vessels carrying 70 guns.

6th. The flotilla of Ochozk, on the coast of Siberia, 11 vessels, carrying 36 guns.

7th. At sea, 11* ships of the line, carrying 70 guns, the precise stations of which are not mentioned, neither are the smaller vessels particularized.

8th. Building, 10 sail of the line.

Total—53 sail of the line; 34 frigates; 59 cutters, brigs, &c.; smaller vessels 226, carrying in all 4,428 pieces of cannon.

In this estimate are included Imperial ships of every class and condition, from a first rate to a gun-brig; those that are building, under repair, and laid up in ordinary as unserviceable; as well as those that are in commission and fit for immediate service. Several of the ships that remain in the Baltic, and we have heard all that were under the command of Admiral Seniavin, in the Tagus, and which were by convention, delivered up to Admiral Sir C. Cotton, and by him sent to England, to remain as a deposit, are fit only for condemnation. The fleet that arrived at Chatham, about the middle of the last month are in a state of efficiency. With such repairs as might be deemed requisite, and the transfer of a competent number of hands from the smaller vessels, Russia might have in a few weeks 36 sail of the line, and 23 frigates ready for sea and fit for service on any station, viz.

At Chatham	15 sail of the line,	6 frigates
In the Baltic	11	7
In the Black Sea	10	10
	—36	—23

The Swedish fleet consists of 12 sail of the line, eight frigates, besides cutters, gun-boats, &c. and there are two ships of the line and three frigates building.

NAVY OF PORTUGAL.

The Portuguese were at one period esteemed the most adventurous and scientific navigators in the world, and their navy formidable; but the incursions of the French, which have desolated the Peninsula, and forced the ancient family of Braganza to seek an asylum in their Transatlantic dominions, have proved equally injurious to the fleet and maritime interests of our faithful and ancient Ally. The subjoined is the latest and most correct list of the navy of Portugal that we have been able to procure:—

AT THE BRAZILS.

Names.	Guns.	Names.	Guns.
Principe Real	84	Minerva	44
Rainha de Portugal	74	Golfinho	36
Conde Henrique	74	Urania	33
Medusa	74	Voador	22
Alfonso de Albuquerque	64	Vingonea	20
D' Joso de Castro	64	Le Bre	22
Principe de Brazil	74	Escuna Curioza	12
Martin de Freitos	64		

IN THE PORT OF LISBON.

St. Sebastian	In want of great repair.
Maria Prima	Ditto.
Vasco de Gama	In bad condition.
Princesa de Brisa	Fit only for condemnation.
Fenix	Wants repair.
Amazon	Ditto.
Perola	Ditto.
Trilico	Very bad.
Venus	The same.

FRENCH NAVY.

	LINE	FR.		LINE	FR.
In the Texel	9	4	Fitting and building	1	4
In the Scheldt	19	14		9	1
Other Dutch ports	1	6		8	2
Cherbourg	2	5		2	2
Brest	5	6		2	1
L' Orient	1	1		5	2
Rochfort	5	3		3	0
Toulon	18	14		3	0
In the minor ports of France	0	2	fitting and building	0	4
Genoa	1	1		0	2
Naples	1	2		1	3
Venice	3	3		4	3
Making a total of	65	61		32	26

Ready for sea, and in such a state of forwardness, that in the course of the present year we shall have opposed to us under French colours a numerical force of 97 sail of the line and 87 frigates; but even the ships which are pretended to be ready for a start, particularly those in the Scheldt, are very badly manned, an evil for which the enemy does not possess any practicable remedy.

DANISH NAVY.

By the capitulation of Copenhagen, Sept. 7, 1807, 18 ships of the line, 15 frigates, 6 brigs, and 25 gun-boats, were delivered up to His Majesty's forces, and all, we believe, were brought to England. In the interval the Danes have not made much progress in regenerating their navy, their maritime operations being carried on wholly by flotillas of gun-brigs, which carry heavy metal, are well manned, manœuvred, and well fought; and in a calm are formidable even to ships of war. The present naval force of Denmark consists of four ships of the line, two frigates, and about 120 gun-boats. There are two ships of the line, and three frigates on the stocks, but owing to the annihilation of commerce, and the embarrassments of the Government, scarcely any progress is made in the construction of them.

NAVAL FORCE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Nov. 1, 1812.

FRIGATES.

	Rated.	Mounting.	Commanders.
Constitution	44	58	Capt. Hull
United States	44	58	—— Decatur
President	44	58	Commodore Rodgers
Chesapeake	36	44	Ordinary
New York	36	44	Ditto
Constellation	36	44	Capt. Bainbridge
Congress	36	44	—— Smith
Boston	32	—	Ordinary
Essex	32	—	Capt. Porter.

CORVETTE.

John Adams	—	—	Prison-ship

SLOOPS, CALLED BY THE AMERICANS SHIPS OF WAR.

+ Wasp	16	18	Capt. Jones
Hornet	16	18	—— Lawrence.

BRIGS.

Syren	16	—	Lieut. Carroll
Argus	16	—	———
Oneida	16	—	Lieut. Walsey.

SCHOONERS.

Vixen	12	—	Lieut. Godsden
Enterprize	12	—	——— Blakeley
Viper	12	—	——— Bainbridge.

GUN-BOATS.

170 stationed at New Orleans.

BOMBS.

Vengeance, Ætna, Vesuvius, and Spitfire.

The subjoined table of the comparative dimensions of British and American ships, will enable our readers to appreciate the heroism with which our Officers and seamen have defended themselves in the recent actions with our Trans-Atlantic descendants:

Name	Rate,	Length on gun-deck. Ft.	Breadth for tonnage. Ft In.	Tons.	
President, Constitution, United States.	44	180	45 10	1630	
Acasta	40	154	40 5	1127	This is the largest frigate we have on the American station.
Arethusa	38	141½	39 ½	1248	
Tiger	50	151	41 0	1114	
Africa	64	160 10	44 9	1415	Admiral Sawyer's ship.
Average of 12	64	159 6	44 5	1333	
Dragon	74	176	49 2	1798	This is an extraordinary large 74, built by Sir W. Rule 1798.
Average of 12	74	171 3	47 7	1628	
Atlas	98	177 6	50 8	1950	
Average of 12	98	177	50 3	1933	
Britannia	110	178	52 ½	2091	

By the foregoing table it will be seen, that these American *frigates* are longer even than an English first-rate, they are longer and of nearly equal tonnage with our modern large seventy-fours; and of greater tonnage than our old seventy-fours; that they are longer, broader, and of greater tonnage than any of our sixty-fours, and that they exceed in tonnage our fifties, in the proportion of nearly three to two; and our 38 in the proportion of seven to four. Is not the term frigate most violently perverted, when applied to such vessels?—As well might we call the Ville de Paris, a fifty, or the Caledonia a sixty-four; or as well might we call the one a jolly-boat and the other a yawl.

These frigates carry long 24-pounders on the main-deck, when even the largest first-rates in our service carry on the main deck only long eighteens. Their quarter deck and forecastle guns are 44 pound carronades; and no vessels of any description in our navy carry on either of these decks a heavier gun than a 32. Now, the vast superiority a ship derives from heavy metal, was pretty well illustrated by Sir H. Trollope's action last war, in which that celebrated Officer was able to beat off a French *squadron*, in consequence of his ship (the Glatton) carrying carronades.

To all these advantages, we must add the consideration of the number of their crew. The complement of an English 74 is 500 men, but seldom is there on board, even on the home stations, more than from 460 to 480 men, and of these generally about 30 are foreigners, and about 60 are boys. The United States, in the recent engagement, had a complement of 478 men, that is, 12 less than the *nominal* complement of our 74's, and at least equal to the number that any 74 actually has on board. But a consideration of by far greater consequence than the quantity of men is their quality. From the extended state of the British navy, it is impracticable to man our fleets with seamen. About 6-7ths of every ship's company are landmen; and thus, in a 74, there are seldom more than 70 hands that can be put upon the forecastle or rated as able seamen. Now the Americans, having but few national vessels are able to man their ships not only entirely with *sailors*, but with picked, choice sailors; and they have been but too successful in enticing some of our ablest hands to become their petty officers.

* The Russian fleet, consisting of nine sail of the line and one frigate, under Admiral Seniavin, in the Tagus, and subsequently sent to England by Admiral Sir C. Cotton, is probably part of the ships here stated to be "at sea," yet it is not easy to reconcile this conjecture with the aggregate number of guns on board eleven ships of the line.

+ The Wasp was captured on the 18th of October, by His Majesty's ship Poictiers, Captain Beresford, and carried into Bermuda.

EARL MOIRA'S EQUIPAGES.

THE STATE CARRIAGE.

This singularly unique and elegant coach has been the object of admiration with every one who has seen it. Scientific persons say it excels, in most respects every similarly constructed vehicle. Indeed the beauty of its colours, the matchless execution in the heraldic ornaments, &c. present a *tout ensemble* we have rarely seen. The following is but a superficial account of its embellishments, &c.

The body is painted of a royal crimson, enriched with a border in gold, consisting of the rose, thistle, and the shamrock; they encircle all the pannels. The arms highly emblazoned, are on the quarter pannels. In addition to the bordering already named there is rich *or molu* reeding, which extends around each pannel. The lining is entirely of morocco leather, with reclining cushions of the same, and finished with the richest silk lace. The carriage is painted scarlet, and ornamented very fully with pure burnished gold; a crane-neck perch, light and elegant; the latter is likewise ornamented with the rose, thistle, and chamrock. The hammer cloth of superfine crimson cloth, with festoons, and rich silk bullion fringes: in the centre, and at each end the three crests appear, embroidered in gold, and they have a very tasteful effect. The coach box rises from the perch, with a noble sweep; its carving, and other ornaments unite both lightness and grandeur. The guard-handles, the raised crests, and coronets, are the finest specimens of elaborate workmanship. To render the *coup d' oeil* complete, a magnificent suite of

harness, in yellow metal, richly chased, with crimson silk tassels, and head bows; rich plates around the housings and winkers.

THE LANDAU.

The colours in the body and carriage are the same as the last, and lined the same.

THE POST LANDAULET.

In strict unique, and of corresponding state.

THE SOCIABLE

Is a very elegant carriage, built and ornamented agreeably to the costume of the country for which it is intended: it has a canopy head, with green silk curtains. The different orders of merit, *i. e.* the Garter, the Bath, &c. are introduced, in appropriate situations, in each.

These superb specimens of the ingenuity and industry of Old England have been completed in a very short time. They will be shipped in the course of the present week. For the gratification of the Fashionable World, we subjoin the name of the house wherein these articles have been manufactured, namely, Messrs. Hatchett and Company, of Long Acre.

EXPEDITION TO INDIA.

The following are the Heads of a Plan for an Expedition against the British Power in India, which has been proposed to the French Government:—

That France, Russia, and Austria shall co-operate in the enterprize:

That France and Russia in conjunction march an army of 70,000 men to the banks of the Indus:

That Austria allow the French troops to march through its territories, and assist their descent down the Danube to the Black Sea:

That a Russian army of 35,000 men shall, with the same view, assemble at Astracan; 25,000 of them being regular troops and 10,000 Cossacks:

That this body of troops shall be conveyed on the Caspian Sea to Astrabad, there to await the arrival of the French Army:

That Astrabad be the rendezvous of the Combined Armies, the seat of magazines of military stores and provisions, the central point of the lines of communication between Hindostan, France, and Russia:

That the French Army be a detachment of 35,000 men from the Army of the Rhine:

That on the banks of the Danube, they embark in boats, and sail down that river to the Black Sea:

That, when they arrive in the Euxine Sea, they shall in transports supplied by Russia, proceed across the Black Sea, and the Sea of Azoph, to the Taganroc:

That it shall thence pass up the right bank of the Don to a small Cossack town, named Piati-Izbianca:

That it there cross the Danube, and march by land to the vicinity of the city of Czaritzin, on the right bank of the Volga:

That it there embark on the Volga, and descend to Astracan:

That from Astracan, these troops next sail along the Caspian to Astrabad:

That, upon the junction of the French and Russians at Astrabad, the Combined Army shall immediately begin its march:

That it shall proceed by the cities of Heret, Ferah, and Candahar, to the right bank of the Indus.

Length of the March of the French Army.

	Days.
Passage down to the Danube	20
From the Mouth of the Danube to Taganroc	16
From Taganroc to Piati-Izbianca	20
From Piati-Izbianca to Czaritzin	4
From Czaritzin to Astracan	5
From Astracan to Astrabad	10
From Astrabad to the Indus	45
Total	120

THE MARQUIS OF WELLINGTON.

It is impossible to estimate the astonishing abilities, the unwearied exertions, the vast resources of this unrivalled soldier. The variety of his genius is only equalled by his deep and excellent judgment. In the battle of Salamanca, a column was exceedingly pressed by the overbearing and superior strength of that part of the enemy's line; it gave way; another column was advancing to support it. Lord Wellington came up at the moment, and ordered the advancing column to *disperse by files*, to hasten round the hill, immediately on their rear, and to form behind it. The General of Brigade was astonished at the precipitate retreat of his advancing columns and called a rally. The men said—"There is Lord Wellington, Sir, we are obeying him." The enemy, supposing a general rout had taken place, pursued the retiring column, and became disorderely as they quickly advanced. Lord W. told the General of Brigade he would find his column formed on the other side of the hill; and so he did. The enemy, as they rounded the slope, were met by the *supposed distracted* column, which advanced in its turn, and made a terrible slaughter.

Lord Wellington is much thinner from the vast fatigue he undergoes; but he is in excellent health. He lives moderately, drinking only a few glasses of wine after dinner. He converses with great frankness at his table, and seems as if perfectly unconscious of his own greatness. He sleeps on a leather mattress, two feet wide. He asks the opinion of no man. His Staff is always ignorant of his intentions. At head-quarters all is conjecture; he thinks, acts, and succeeds. His plan is hardly formed before it is executed. He once said—"If I thought the hair on my head knew my plans, I would wear a wig."

AMERICA.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, FEB. 22.

The remainder of the Bill for the suspension of the Non-intercourse Law, was resumed. The question, on Mr. Key's motion, to strike out the 5th Section, which prohibits the Judges of the District Courts restoring to claimants property seized and libelled for an infraction of the Non-importation Law, was before the House. The motion was negatived—Ayes 44, Noes 73.

The additional duty upon Foreign Tonnage is retained in the Bill. The Bill was amended and was ordered for a third reading —Ayes 67, Noes 44.

THURSDAY, FEB. 26.

The Bill received from the Senate for remitting penalties on all British manufactures imported from British dependencies, (not being clandestinely imported,) and on all goods shipped from the kingdom of Great Britain, before the 1st of February 1811, passed.

A Bill was reported by the Committee of Foreign Relations, this morning, to prevent the exportation from the United States to the West Indies, &c. in foreign vessels, of staves, lumber, horses, mules, asses, neat cattle, sheep, hogs, live-stock, and live-provisions, and all provisions whatever—(thus following, in the description, the late order of the British Government, regulating the export from the United States to the West Indies, &c.)—This Bill, with the Bill under consideration to-day, to prevent American vessels using any licences or passes, will produce in substance an embargo. The only profitable export left open, will be that of flour and wheat to the Peninsula, from the Middle States, thus producing a partial and unjust operation on the different States, or Sections of the Union.

NEW YORK, MARCH 3.

The express which left our post-office on Saturday evening at 8 o'clock, for Washington, with the Prince Regent's declaration, &c. passed through Philadelphia at eight the next morning, and would reach Washington on Monday forenoon.

BALTIMORE, FEB. 28.

A pilot boat arrived yesterday morning from Norfolk, which she left on Wednesday, by which we learn, that the only damage known to have been sustained by the British squadron in the gale of Saturday, was the loss of one of their tenders driven on shore with twelve men, who were secured by the people on shore.

The gallant Captain Southcomb is no more!—We understand that he did not long survive the wounds he received in nobly defending the *Lottery* against a force nearly ten times his own. The British Captain Byron, of the *Belvidera*, has, it appears, spoken in the highest terms of his firm and dauntless intrepidity. The lamented American was interred in Norfolk with the honours of war.—*(Baltimore Whig.)*

PHILADELPHIA, FEB. 24.

[EXTRACT OF A LETTER, DATED NORFOLK, FEBRUARY 16.]

"There are five frigates now in the Bay, and one stationed at the entrance of the Capes, which prevent the possibility of vessels coming in or going out. This rigorous blockade of the Chesapeake is no doubt intended to prevent any information being given to the French fleet which is expected here. A flag of truce was sent down to-day by General Taylor; Mr. Tazewell is the bearer of dispatches, the purport of which is not known, but supposed to relate to prisoners. It is whispered to-day, and men are actually enlisting for the gun-boats, that six or eight of them are going down on Wednesday, to make an attack upon a frigate that lies in Hampton Roads. Men are very plenty, and wages low. They are recruiting here for the *Adams*, and on Saturday I am informed they got twenty men. The *Constellation* lies between the forts and Norfolk, in complete order. Eighteen gun-boats are arranged in a line, half a mile from Craney Island."

FROM THE CALCUTTA PAPERS.

MARRIAGES.

On Saturday, the 18th September, Mr. James Mansfield, to Miss Jane Poyntz.

At Pondicherry, on the 26th July, Lieutenant William Peyton, of the 2d Battalion 19th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, to Miss Kitty Powney.

At Bombay, on the 16th August, at St Peter's Armenian Church, by the Reverend under Bishop, Jacob Lazar Joseph, Esq. to Miss Haripsima Gasper Johannes.

BIRTHS.

On Friday the 10th Sept. the lady of Captain B. Halfnide, of his Majesty's 17th foot, of a Son.

At the Presidency, on Monday the 13th Sept. the lady of Peter Cochrane, Esq. 3d Member of the Medical Board, of a Daughter.

On the same day, Mrs. W. Collins, of a Daughter.

On Tuesday morning, the 14th Sept. the lady of Charles Bailey, Esq. of a Son.

On the same day, the Lady of J. Kelly, Esq. of a Daughter.

At Malda, on the 3d Sept. the Lady of W. Braddon, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a Son.

Lately, at Ludiana, the lady of Captain F. Johnstone, of a Daughter.

At Nattore, on the 30th August, the Lady of Captain William Blake, 13th Regt. N. I. of a Son.

At Chinsurah, on the 12th Sept. Mrs. Vant Hart, of a Daughter.

At the Residency, Hydrabad, on the 24th July, the Lady of Ensign St. John Grant, attached to the Escort, in consequence of a fall, was prematurely delivered of a Daughter, which, died shortly after its birth.

DEATHS.

At Mr. Farrell's Academy, on the 12th Sept. Master A. W. Harris, aged 13, the Son of quarter-master Harris, of his Majesty 14th foot.

On Monday the 13th Sept. Mr. G. Rothman, aged 21 years.

On the same day, Mr. Charles Hunt.

On Tuesday, the 14th Sept. Mr. C. Hutchinson, Master's Mate on board the H. C. Cruizier *Nautilus*, after a short illness of five days, sincerely regretted by his friends and acquaintances.

On the same day, Lieutenant T. S. Kyan, of the 9th Regt. N. I.

On Thursday the 16th Sept. Mr. Joshua Elston, of Howrah, aged 44 years.

On the same day, Mr. Thomas Frankland Thirkell, Also, Cornet William Scollay, of his Majesty's 25th Dragoons, and a Student in the College of Fort William.

On the 18th Sept. after a lingering illness, Mrs. D. D'Souza.

At Chinsurah, on Friday the 17th Sept. after a tedious illness of four weeks, from the time of her delivery of a still-born Son, Mrs. May.

On Saturday, the 18th Sept. Miss A. D'Mello.

At Cawnpore on the night of the 4th Sept. Lieut. Francis Cooper of H. M. 67th Foot.

At Benares, on the 8th Sept. of a yellow fever, Mr. Michael Ryan, late of Calcutta.

On the 9th Sept. at Koonch, in Bundlecund, Lieut. William Rattray, 2d Bat. 11th Regt. N. I.

On the 16th July, at Kaira, N. D. Guzerat, in the 36th year of his age, Quarter master Michael Castles, of his Majesty's 17th Light Dragoons.

At Saharunpore, on the 31st ult. Ensign L. W. Lachland, of the 1st Bat. 17th Regt. N. I.

BATAVIA,
PRINTED BY A. H. HUBBARD,